



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

CONDITIONAL gifts of \$100,000 to Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., toward a \$500,000 fund, and \$50,000 to the Emory and Henry College at Emory, Va., toward a \$250,000 fund, were voted at a meeting of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation on January 26. Frederick T. Gates was reelected chairman and Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the board for 1912. These two officers and Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Edgar L. Marston form the executive committee. Jerome D. Greene, business manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was elected a member of the board.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY again has a forestry faculty. One year ago Mr. Walter Mulford, junior professor of forestry in the University of Michigan, was appointed professor of forestry at Cornell, and has been in Ithaca since last summer. This fall Mr. John Bentley, Jr., formerly of the U. S. Forest Service, was appointed assistant professor in the department. And now Professor Filibert Roth, who for the past nine years has been at the head of the forest school at the University of Michigan, has accepted appointment at Cornell as professor of forestry and head of the department. The forestry work is a department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. The department plans to give a thorough professional course.

DR. HUGH P. BAKER, professor of forestry at Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed to fill the newly created post of professor of forestry at the University of Illinois.

MR. A. W. NOLAN, of West Virginia University, has been appointed assistant professor of agriculture. Dr. B. E. Powell, formerly private secretary to President James, has been appointed journalist in the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

DR. J. B. WOODWORTH has been promoted to an associate professorship of geology at Harvard University.

PROFESSOR W. A. BONE, F.R.S., Leeds University, has been appointed professor of fuel and refractory materials in a new department of applied chemistry now being established in the Imperial College at South Kensington, London.

PROFESSOR HESS, of Würzburg, has received a call as director of the eye clinic of the University of Berlin.

## DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

## FORMATION OF CLOUDS OVER FIRES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In your issues of May 15, 1908, and October 23, 1908, there appeared letters describing the formation of clouds observed above the column of smoke from large fires. In the latter letter, by Wm. F. Wallis, no mention of the character of the clouds thus formed is given; I am under the impression that Mr. B. M. Varney, in his letter of May 15, described these clouds as cumulus clouds, but as I have not that number of SCIENCE before me can not now be sure that he did so describe them. If previously noted occurrences of clouds over fires have been of cumulus clouds, it may be of interest to note a formation of a slightly different type.

On the morning of November 16, 1911, the revolutionary forces attacked the city of Foochow, and set fire to the Manchu quarter of the city. The fire burned more or less fiercely for some twenty-four hours. About 1:05 P.M. on the 9th, when the air temperature was 70°, the relative humidity 52 per cent., and the sky otherwise cloudless, there appeared at the top of the smoke column rising from the city a white cloud closely resembling the fracto-cumulus. The cloud maintained its position over the column of smoke for only a very few minutes, and then melted away, but was followed some fifteen minutes later by a similar cloud, which soon disappeared. How frequently and at what intervals this formation and disappearance occurred I do not know, but several times later until about 4:30 P.M. similar clouds were observed for a few minutes. These clouds were at about the average height of cumulus clouds, and would seem to have been formed, as Mr. Varney suggests, by